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ABSTRACT

The 76 citations listed and annotated in this bibliography were selected from Volumes 25 through 29 (1965-1969) of "Dissertation Abstracts." The dissertations and theses, bearing completion dates from 1963 through 1968, were selected from 3 major subject areas: rural sociology, rural education, and small schools. The major intent of the bibliography is to provide a comprehensive source of research efforts on rurality and small schools. The presentation is intended for sociologists, researchers, and practitioners. The majority of entries in the bibliography may be categorized under the following ERIC descriptors: economically disadvantaged, occupational aspiration, rural urban differences, rural youth, and small schools. A subject index of ERIC descriptors is appended. (AN)

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ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY AND DESCRIPTIVE SUMMARY OF DISSERTATIONS AND THESES ON RURALITY AND SMALL SCHOOLS

by

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D E S C R I P T I V E S U M M A R Y

INTRODUCTION

The seventy-six citations listed in this bibliography have been selected from Volumes 25 through 29 (1965-1969) of Dissertation Abstracts. The dissertations and theses, bearing completion dates from 1963 through 1968, were selected from three major subject areas: rural sociology, rural education, and small schools. While the major intent of the bibliography is to provide a comprehensive source of research efforts on rurality and rural education, the diversity of subject matter of individual documents is indicated by the more than 250 ERIC descriptors utilized to index the entries (see Descriptor Index).

To provide a measure of cohesiveness to the bibliography, a representative sample of research efforts and their results is presented below. Providing the framework for this introductory synthesis are the five ERIC descriptors which reference approximately two-thirds of all the entries found in the total bibliography: Economically Disadvantaged, Occupational Aspiration, Rural Urban Differences, Rural Youth, and Small Schools.

INTRODUCTORY SYNTHESIS

Economically Disadvantaged

Studies concerning the economically disadvantaged in rural areas concentrated primarily on the results of this disadvantagement. Dunkelberger (1965) and Golden (1966) investigated the occupational aspirations of individuals

identified as rural economically disadvantaged. Dunkelberger found that increased job mobility was a primary factor in the measure of occupational aspiration, while Golden pointed out the need for adequate guidance and training programs for youth in this category.

Bohanan (1963) explored the living conditions of individuals sixty years of age and over in Case County, Kentucky. He recommended that future extension programs should be planned to meet the financial needs of these older individuals and to urge their participation in community activities.

Crosswait (1966) and Meyers (1966) identified variables relative to school activities and vocational preparation of rural youth in this category.

Occupational Aspiration

Two of the previously mentioned studies explored the occupational aspirations of disadvantaged rural youth. The following studies dealt with the aspirations of rural youth in general. Beals (1965) studied the educational and occupational plans and attainments of Wisconsin's rural youth, while Kuvlesky (1965) attempted to identify those factors influencing the nonattainment of occupational aspirations of rural youth. Humbert (1966) compared the work values of rural and urban students in vocational education programs and found specific implications for social welfare agencies dealing with these individuals.

Rural Urban Differences

Most of the twenty studies in this area investigated a specific aspect of rural urban differences. Ptacek (1964),

Strong (1964), Hamilton (1965), and King (1963) dealt with achievement measures of rural and urban students. Ptacek noted that urban students scored higher on all subtests of the Metropolitan Achievement Test. Strong found no significant difference in achievement as measured by the Stanford Achievement Test Battery when the educational opportunities were comparable, and socioeconomic status and intelligence level appeared to be primary factors in academic achievement. Hamilton found no significant difference in scientific literacy between rural and urban students. King determined that there was no difference in the achievement in college, or in the rates of withdrawal and of graduation, between rural and nonrural students.

Castle (1965) and Irons (1967) compared the creative ability of rural and urban students. While Castle found no significant difference, Irons gave several conclusions supporting the view that urban students possessed greater creative thinking abilities than rural students.

Several studies dealt with the effects of urbanization and the value structures of rural residents [Wendland (1968), Vazquez-Figueroa (1966), Hardert (1967), Stoeckei (1966), and Phillips (1966)].

Rural Youth

Investigations of rural youth centered on the social factors related to and affecting rural youth. Willits (1964) determined that high school sophomores in Pennsylvania were more correctly defined as rural persons on the basis of individual characteristics rather than on the basis of the geographic area in which the students lived.

Everson (1966) found that no differences relative to socio-economic levels existed when participation of rural youth in voluntary organizations was explored. Wendland (1968) noted that rural adolescents tended to exhibit more positive self-pictures than those students on the urban end of the rural-urban continuum. Frost (1965) concluded that children of rural welfare recipients, with few exceptions, were retarded in academic achievement. Apps (1967) discovered that rural youth, regardless of socioeconomic status, wanted an adult leader who displayed the personal characteristics of kindness and helpfulness in conjunction with a democratic style of leadership.

Small Schools

Studies related directly to small schools centered mainly on school district reorganization and administrative patterns. Kimpston (1963) investigated small reorganized Iowa high schools and concluded that reorganization did not overcome the problems associated with small schools; the improved educational opportunities reflected a national trend rather than a product of reorganization, and a limited-enrollment high school could provide a comprehensive educational program at a reasonable per-pupil cost.

Heter (1965) examined the small, independent school districts in Ohio, with particular emphasis on the reactions of superintendents to various reorganization proposals. Young (1963) studied the duties of rural superintendents in Illinois and Tennessee and made several recommendations related to state constitutions and to administrative organizations and control.

Colorado small schools were studied by Turman (1965)

as to degree of local control exercised by the school boards; the results indicated that local control was exercised to greater and lesser degrees, depending upon the local board.

Sand (1966) indicated the feasibility of coadministration of small school districts by students of educational administration acquiring practical internship experience.

REMARKS

The areas noted above do not embrace the total spectrum of research in rurality and small schools, but they do indicate areas of research concentration reported in Dissertation Abstracts from 1965 through 1969.

It seems reasonable tc say that, with the increasing complexity and problems of urban living and the increased interest on environment and ecology, research on rural life and rural areas will expand dramatically in the near future. In addition, a nostalgic reference to rural living and the rural environment will focus the attention of researchers and students on those aspects of rurality which shoud be retained. Topics of future research may well be identified in the following areas:

1. Rural environment and ecology,
2. Urban-to-rural migration patterns,
3. Urban-to-rural social adjustment,
4. Optimal allocation of educational resources in rural settings, and
5. Application of educational innovations to small school organizations.

While the preceding introductory synthesis is by no means exhaustive of the subjects and entries within this bibliography, its use in conjunction with the index should provide quick access to particular areas of interest. Each citation is cross-indexed in the Descriptor Index approximately five times by descriptive terms selected mainly from the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors, March 1970. Each citation is also provided with an annotation developed from the author abstracts available in Dissertation Abstracts. The entries are arranged in alphabetical order, by author's name, and are numbered consecutively.

Each dissertation and thesis listed in the present bibliography is available in Microfilm or bound Xerographic copy from University Microfilms, A Xerox Company, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106. An order number and price information precede each citation. For further ordering information, contact University Microfilms or see Dissertation Abstracts.

A N N O T A T E D B I B L I O G R A P H Y

1. Order # 65-13,710

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $9.90

LEADERSHIP CORRELATES AND STRUCTURE IN A RURAL SOCIAL SYSTEM.
Khairy Hassan Abou-Seoud, Ph.D., The University of Wisconsin, 1965, 218p.

Static and dynamic factors of leadership in a rural social system in Columbia County, Wisconsin, were the subjects of this investigation. It was found that there was a relationship between leadership and the static factors of age, socioeconomic level, sex and number of children. There was a relationship between leadership and the dynamic factors of community satisfaction, participation in formal organizations, participation in informal educational activities, contacts with professionals, problem awareness and perceived ability to effect changes. Businessmen, professionals and farmers were the three main occupational groups constituting top leadership in the social system.

2. Order # 67-4933

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $9.90

STYLE OF ADULT LEADERSHIP AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS DESIRED IN AN ADULT LEADER BY LOW SOCIO-ECONOMIC RURAL YOUTH.
Jerold Willard Apps, Ph.D., The University of Wisconsin, 1967, 219p.

The purpose of this study was to determine the style of adult leadership and personal characteristics desired in an adult leader by low-socioeconomic rural youth in Wisconsin. This would provide information for the recruitment and training of volunteer adult leaders to work with these young people in University Extension Youth programs. It was found that the majority of rural youth, regardless of socioeconomic status, wanted an adult leader who displayed the personal characteristics of kindness and helpfulness and who displayed a democratic style of leadership.

3. Order # 64-4174

Microfilm $8.70 Xerography $31.05

A STATUS STUDY OF THE SCHOOLS IN THE WESTERN STATES SMALL SCHOOLS PROJECT (VOLUMES I AND II) (RESEARCH STUDY NO. 1).
Wendell Reece Altmiller, Ed.D., Stephen Eugene Gascay, Ed.D., Chester Allen Hausken, Ed.D., and Floyd Sucher, Ed.D., Colorado State College, 1963, 686p.

The purpose of this study was to determine the educational status of schools in the Western States Small Schools Project during their initial stages of activity. The schools involved were rural small schools in Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, and Utah. Many conclusions and recommendations were given in the areas of buildings, maintenance, school expenditures, salaries, guidance, enrollment, materials, school emphasis, student activities, student achievement, and other aspects of the school program.

4. Order # 65-9222

Microfilm $4.95 Xerography $17.55

EDUCATIONAL AND OCCUPATIONAL PLANS AND ATTAINMENTS OF WISCONSIN'S RURAL YOUTH.
Harold Dale Beals, Ph.D., The University of Wisconsin, 1965, 388p.

Farming education, occupations and migration of rural Wisconsin youth were the subjects of the study. It was found that youth planning to farm make plans earlier, have fathers with lower levels of education, and are from lower mental ability levels than youth planning other occupations. Farm youth plan for and attend college at one-half the rate of nonfarm youth. Youth who aspire to professional and managerial occupations realize their plans to a greater extent than others except those planning to farm.

5. Order # 66-5502

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $5.80

A STUDY OF THE MEANING OF SELECTED PROGRAM PLANNING CONCEPTS IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.
Harry Geddie Beard, Ed.D., Cornell University, 1966, 119p.

This study was conducted to measure the meaning assigned by local school personnel to new program planning concepts in vocational education in North Carolina. It was found that there was no significant difference in meaning between the traditional concepts of vocational education and the new concepts of vocational-technical education as perceived by a sample of vocational agriculture teachers.

6. Order # 69-5116

Microfilm $3.15 Xerography $11.05

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL CHANGE ON THE LUTHERAN ELEMENTARY PAROCHIAL SCHOOL IN TEXAS.
E. George Becker, Ph.D., Texas A & M University, 1968, 244p.

The purpose of this study was to determine the significant differences in the attitudes of Texas rural Lutheran elementary parochial school pupils, rural parents, and rural older adults when compared with the attitudes of urban pupils, urban parents, and urban older adults. Comparisons were based on five major value-orientations with subsequent conclusions reported.

7. Order # 63-4819

Microfilm $2.75 Xerography $7.60

FACTORS AFFECTING A PROGRAM FOR OLDER PEOPLE IN A LOW-INCOME RURAL AREA.
Samuel Clifford Bohanan, Ed.D., Cornell University, 1963, 161p.

The purpose of this study was to determine the economic and social conditions of persons sixty and over in Case County, Kentucky, a low-income rural area. The data collected

consisted of information concerning (1) personal data and living conditions, (2) income and estate values, (3) activities and participation patterns, (4) attitudes, relationships and health. It was concluded that extension programs should be planned to meet the financial needs of older persons and to urge their participation in community activities.

8. Order # 67-13,728

Microfilm $3.25 Xerography $11.50

PSYCHO-SOCIAL VARIABLES RELATED TO FOUR CATEGORIES OF SCHOOL PERSISTENCE IN A RURAL COUNTY: GRADUATES AND POTENTIAL GRADUATES, AND DROPOUTS AND POTENTIAL DROPOUTS.
Gary Eugene Boyles, Ed.D., The University of North Dakota, 1967, 252p.

This study compared four categories of high school persistence on selected psycho-social variables. The major purpose of this investigation was to determine which variables showed significant differences or relations within the categories of school persistence. Data collected from five schools in Ransom County, North Dakota produced conclusions concerning (a) high school dropouts and high school graduates, (b) eighth grade potential dropouts and eighth grade potential graduates, and (c) tenth grade potential dropouts and tenth grade potential graduates.

9. Order # 66-1693

Microfilm $5.50 Xerography $19.60

A PARTICIPANT OBSERVATION STUDY OF A SOCIOCULTURAL SUB-SYSTEM OF THE STUDENTS IN A SMALL RURAL HIGH SCHOOL.
Jacquetta Hill Burnett, Ph.D., Columbia University, 1964, 432p.

The purpose of this study was to observe students in a small high school in a midwestern village as they engaged in school sponsored and school connected extra-class activities. The study established that the student activities sub-system was an intricately organized age-graded sub-system which had a viable economic process; operated according to a complex phasing of activities and goals; provided ceremony and ritual for the students; valued highly certain values similar to the mainstream of adult values; and gradually prepared students in the practice of relationships and behaviors that adulthood would require of them.

10. Order # 65-5113

Microfilm $2.95 Xerography $10.35

EDUCATIONAL ATTITUDES AND LEARNING ORIENTATIONS OF RURAL ADULTS IN SELECTED CULTURAL SETTINGS.
Paul Gordon Butterfield, Ph.D., The University of Wisconsin, 1965, 227p.

The attitudes of rural adults living in homogeneous (similar ethnic and religious background), heterogeneous or changed locality groups in rural Wisconsin concerning selected educational practices, adult educational participation and organizational participation were studied. The results indicated that while there was not a great deal of change in educational attitude during the decade covered in the study, in general, the heterogeneous groups showed the more positive attitudes. It was suggested that a study of the educational attitudes and orientations held by various groups of rural adults living in varying localities could be useful to educators at all levels and would greatly aid in the solution to many communication problems with rural groups highly resistant to change.

11. Order # 66-12,723

Microfilm $3.45 Xerography $11.95

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SUPERVISION OF INSTRUCTION IN NORTH CAROLINA WITH EMPHASIS ON STATE EFFORTS TO PROVIDE LOCAL SUPERVISION TO RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS, 1900-1937.
Laurie Lawson Byrd, Ed.D., Duke University, 1966, 265p.

This historical study traced the development of local elementary supervision in rural areas of North Carolina from 1900 through 1937.

12. Order # 66-10,533

Microfilm $3.35 Xerography $11.70

IN-SERVICE EDUCATION OF TEACHERS IN SMALL UNIFIED SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
Thomas Peter Cahraman, Jr., Ed.D., University of Southern California, 1966, 260p.

To identify the needs of small unified school districts in California in regard to in-service education and to find practical ideas for in-service education of teachers in

these districts were the purposes of this study. Several conclusions and recommendations for in-service teacher education in small school districts were given.

13. Order # 65-9105

Microfilm $4.75 Xerography $16.90

PRESTIGE OF FARM OPERATORS IN TWO RURAL MISSOURI COMMUNITIES.
Rex Randall Campbell, Ph.D., University of Missouri, 1965, 372p.

The prestige of all farm operators in two rural Missouri communities was the subject of this study. The results indicated that there were similar social stratification systems in these two communities. Factors associated with prestige were level of living, occupational competence, gross farm income, and social participation. There was a strong association between the farm operator's prestige and the patterns of social interaction.

14. Order # 65-9742

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $5.20

A COMPARISON OF THE CREATIVITY OF URBAN AND RURAL STUDENTS IN OKLAHOMA.
A. D. Castle, Ed.D., The University of Oklahoma, 1965, 103p.

Differences in creativity between urban and rural students in Oklahoma were the subjects of this study. It was concluded that there is no difference in the creativity of the two groups. It was further concluded that there is no difference in creativity when sex, religious preference and socioeconomic levels are used as factors of comparison.

15. Order # 69-7728

Microfilm $3.80 Xerography $13.50

PROJECT HEAD START: THE URBAN AND RURAL CHALLENGE.
Doris Saltzman Chertow, D.S.S., Syracuse University, 1968, 296p.

The analysis of the administration of Head Start centers operating during the 1966-7 school year in two upstate urban and two upstate rural New York school districts is

the subject of this study. Many conclusions are given in the areas of (1) placing Head Start in the context of the community action program, (2) demographic, socio-economic and political variables affecting rural-urban administration, (3) urban-rural factors in local program inputs and outputs, and (4) kinds of administrative problems unique to rural and urban settings, and procedures deemed most effective in managing them.

16. Order # 64-11,787

Microfilm $2.75 Xerography $6.20

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW AUTOINSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS AND AN ANALYSIS OF THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN TEACHING MODERN PHYSICS IN THE SMALL HIGH SCHOOL.
Paul Jackson Cowan, Ph.D., The University of Texas, 1964, 128p.

The effectiveness of autoinstructional physics materials in small high schools in Texas which did not offer physics because of the lack of a qualified physics teacher was the subject of this study. While it was concluded that the mean IQ of the control group was higher than that of the experimental group, it appeared that students with at least average IQ and reading ability were likely to achieve higher total PSSC scores on tests 1 through 5 under the experimental method than those under the control method.

17. Order # 67-3150

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $7.20

A STUDY OF SELECTED COGNITIVE AND AFFECTIVE VARIABLES FUNCTIONING IN TWO SUB-GROUPS OF LOWER ECONOMIC CLASS FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADE PUPILS IN A NON-METROPOLITAN AREA.
Albert Burton Crosswait, Jr., Ph.D., Southern Illinois University, 1966, 151p.

This study sought to determine whether differences exist on school-related variables among fifth and sixth grade pupils from small communities and rural areas in southern Illinois when grouped to level and source of family income. Several findings were reported in the areas of IQ, vocabulary achievement, school related attitudes, self-concept, sociometric status, teacher preference, and achievement in other areas.

18. Order # 65-13,412

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $9.45

INTENSITY OF JOB MOBILITY ASPIRATION AMONG HOUSEHOLD HEADS IN LOW-INCOME AREAS OF THE RURAL SOUTH.
John Edward Dunkelberger, Ph.D., Mississippi State University, 1965, 209p.

Adult occupational aspirations of rural low-income household heads in seven Southern states were investigated in this study. It was found that about 30 per cent of the respondents had no job mobility aspiration, while an equally high proportion of respondents had an intense desire for job mobility. The findings indicated that men with the most to gain from job mobility generally held the most intense aspiration. The better the level of social and economic adjustment, the less intense was the desire for job mobility aspiration. Economic considerations, current occupation and household level of living were factors in job mobility aspiration.

19. Order # 65-13,421

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $6.80

TEACHING SATISFACTIONS IN RURAL SCHOOL AREAS OF CALIFORNIA.
George Herbert Evans, Jr., Ed.D., University of California, Berkeley, 1965, 143p.

Factors and conditions which attract and hold successful, qualified teachers in rural schools in California were the subjects of this study. Several conclusions were given in the areas of pupil-teacher relations, freedoms experienced, instructional program, social, physical,and educational recreation, professional relationships, and personal satisfactions in the teaching community.

20. Order # 66-9903

Microfilm $3.05 Xerography $10.60

PARTICIPATION IN VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS BY WISCONSIN RURAL YOUTH OF DIFFERENTIAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC LEVELS.
Norman Oscar Everson, Ph.D., The University of Wisconsin, 1966, 233p.

Participation in voluntary organizations in Wisconsin by rural youth of differential socioeconomic status levels

and the identification of certain characteristics which were thought to influence their participation were the purposes of this study. No significant difference was found between the participation in voluntary organizations of lower and higher socioeconomic rural youth although higher socioeconomic youth participated to a greater extent. Parental feelings toward clubs had more influence on whether children joined clubs than any other characteristic.

21. Order # 65-8450

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $4.40

THE RELATIONSHIP OF WELFARE RECIPIENCY STATUS TO ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT OF RURAL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN.
Joe Lindell Frost, Ed.D., University of Arkansas, 1965, 81p.

The major purpose of this study was to determine the relationships between welfare recipiency status and academic achievement of rural elementary school children. Data were collected from all of the children enrolled in a selected rural Arkansas elementary school. It was concluded that welfare recipient children, with few exceptions, were retarded in academic achievement. Several specific conclusions were given in the areas of mental maturity, personality, social behavior, special education, parental participation and others.

22. Order 66-11,607

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $9.90

ASPIRATIONS AND CAPABILITIES OF RURAL YOUTH IN SELECTED AREAS OF ARKANSAS IN RELATION TO PRESENT AND PROJECTED LABOR MARKET REQUIREMENTS.
James Franklin Golden, Ed.D., University of Arkansas, 1966, 218p.

Aspirations and capabilities of rural youth in Arkansas were the subjects of this study. Conclusions and recommendations were given which indicated a need for specific remedial, guidance and training programs to qualify these students for participation in vocational training programs.

23. Order # 66-6026

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $9.70

AN INVESTIGATION OF EXISTING APPROACHES TO THE PROBLEM OF PROVIDING LIBRARY SERVICE IN THE RURAL KANSAS COMMUNITY: A STUDY OF THE INTERRELATIONSHIPS OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY IN SELECTED RURAL COMMUNITIES OF KANSAS.
Allen R. Grunau, Ed.D., University of Kansas, 1965, 212p.

Various programs of library service to rural communities in Kansas were the subjects of this study, with the purpose of recommendations which would provide the most comprehensive library service for both the community and the school. Several programs were described with an indication that the community could have library service of a type if it desired it. It was, however, indicated that in order to have effective library service, the community had to look beyond itself to larger libraries or cooperative library systems.

24. Order # 65-13,238

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $6.80

THE SCIENTIFIC LITERACY OF SENIORS IN URBAN, SUBURBAN, AND RURAL HIGH SCHOOLS IN KENTUCKY.
Nancy Barnett Hamilton, Ph.D., The Ohio State University, 1965, 144p.

The scientific literacy of seniors from urban, suburban, and rural high schools in Kentucky was compared. It was concluded that (1) scientific literacy depends upon mental ability; (2) no firm conclusions can be drawn relative to the scientific literacy of students from rural areas and those from suburban and urban areas; (3) there is a positive relationship between the number of science courses completed and scientific literacy; (4) environment contributes to scientific literacy; (5) high school senior boys are not more scientifically literate than high school senior girls; and (6) the size of the graduating class is not a contributing factor to scientific literacy.

25. Order # 66-12,538

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $7.40

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF BASIC DATA AND THE EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS FOUND IN TWENTY-TWO SELECTED NORTH DAKOTA SMALL SCHOOLS.
John Ofsthus Hanson, Ed.D., The University of North Dakota, 1966, 157p.

This descriptive study was intended to ascertain the extent of educational innovations found in the curricula of twenty-two small schools in North Dakota. The experimental group consisted of members of the Upper Midwest Small Schools Project and the findings showed that these schools had implemented significantly more innovations in their curricula than had control schools. Innovations with the most participation were technological developments and correspondence courses.

26. Order # 68-2297

Microfilm $3.25 Xerography $11.25

SOCIAL STRUCTURAL FACTORS INFLUENCING THE URBANIZATION OF APPALACHIAN HILL EMIGRANTS IN AN URBAN GHETTO.
Ronald Albert Hardert, Ph.D., Indiana University, 1967, 250p.

The major goal of this study was to examine certain cultural and social structural factors which might influence the development of urban attitudes among lower class, white Appalachian migrants to urban Cincinnati, Ohio. It was found that there is not a strong degree of association between degree of urbanness and place of birth. Those with the less urban attitudes tended to be more involved in the formal and informal social life of the urban community. A higher degree of urbanness among rural migrants was associated with greater "town-rootedness," increased age of subjects, increased length of residence, and with the tendency to depend upon relatives as a source of financial aid.

27. Order # 67-1931

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $8.80

OFF-FARM AGRICULTURAL OCCUPATIONS IN MONTANA: EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION.
Donald Samuel Heaney, Ed.D., The Pennsylvania State University, 1966, 193p.

This survey provided information useful in occupational guidance in agriculture and in the planning of new programs in agricultural education. Data were collected from ten areas in Montana in order to determine differences in numbers of job opportunities in selected agricultural occupations, to determine differences in the education needed to obtain employment in these occupations.

28. Order # 66-5195

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $8.00

THE SMALL, INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT IN OHIO AND CURRENT PROPOSALS FOR DISTRICT REORGANIZATION.
John Robert Heter, Ed.D., Western Reserve University, 1965, 174p.

The examination of the small, independent school districts in Ohio with particular emphasis on the reactions of superintendents to various reorganization proposals was the purpose of this study. The results indicated that the small, independent districts had not been involved in reorganization at nearly the rate of local school districts. Reactions by superintendents to proposals presented in a questionnaire concerning reorganization were presented.

29. Order # 66-11,713

Microfilm $6.10 Xerography $21.60

THE WORK VALUES OF MALE AND FEMALE URBAN AND RURAL HIGH SCHOOL AND TECHNICAL INSTITUTE WELFARE STUDENTS IN NEW MEXICO.
Jack Terrill Humbert, Ed.D., The University of New Mexico, 1966, 477p.

The purposes of this study were: (1) to discover and compare work values peculiar to male and female urban and

rural high school and technical institute welfare students; (2) to discover and compare the present information which these students hold about marketing and distribution; (3) to discover and compare the work values from welfare families in New Mexico with work values of students from other geographical locations; and (4) to discover occupational choices and vocational influences peculiar to these students. Many conclusions are given which should have implications for welfare agencies, state employment offices and private business.

30. Order # 69-2330

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $7.40

THE EFFECT OF SCHOOL SIZE UPON TEACHER SATISFACTION AND PARTICIPATION.
Ibrahim Mahmoud Ibrahim Hussein, Ph.D., The University of Michigan, 1968, 159p.

Whether school size, measured by student enrollment, has an effect on teachers' level of satisfaction with their work and their degree of participation in the school program was the subject of this study. The study took place in Michigan and results indicated that teacher satisfaction and participation decreased as school size increased. Data supported the view that school size causes certain unfavorable organizational changes, which in turn tends to affect another group of psychologically-based variables, and both cause the ultimate impact of school size upon teacher satisfaction and participation.

31. Order # 68-1124

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $7.80

CREATIVE THINKING ABILITIES OF RURAL AND URBAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL STUDENTS.
Jerry Lee Irons, Ph.D., East Texas State University, 1967, 169p.

The purpose of this study was to determine if there were significant differences in the creative thinking abilities of students attending certain rural and urban elementary schools in Northeast Texas. Several conclusions were given supporting the view that urban students possessed greater creative thinking abilities than rural students.

32. Order # 67-10,635

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $9.90

THE UTILIZATION OF POSITIONAL LEADERS BY COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN A RURAL WISCONSIN COUNTY.
Irwin Rudolph Jahns, Ph.D., The University of Wisconsin, 1967, 220p.

The purpose of this study was to explore the utilization of a select group of positional leaders by adults in a predominantly rural county in Wisconsin. The results indicated which community leaders were contacted, the frequency of contact, and the primary reasons for the contact of leaders.

33. Order # 64-5526

Microfilm $3.20 Xerography $11.25

CHANGES IN EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES IN SELECTED SMALL REORGANIZED IOWA HIGH SCHOOLS.
Richard Duane Kimpston, Ed.D., The University of Nebraska Teachers College, 1963, 248p.

Iowa high schools which were reorganized into administrative units of limited enrollment were the subject of this study. It was concluded that educational opportunities were greater, reorganization did not overcome most of the problems associated with small schools, the improved educational opportunities reflected a national trend rather than a product of reorganization, and a limited enrollment high school could provide a comprehensive educational program at a reasonable per-pupil cost.

34. Order # 63-6021

Microfilm $3.15 Xerography $11.05

A COMPARISON OF A COLLEGE GENERATION OF RURAL AND NONRURAL STUDENTS IN SELECTED COLLEGES OF ARKANSAS WITH RESPECT TO ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND NUMBER OF SEMESTERS OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDY COMPLETED.
Donald Thomas King, Ed.D., University of Arkansas, 1963, 242p.

This study proposed to make comparisons of the ACE and Cooperative English Mechanics of Expression test scores with subsequent scholastic achievement of rural and nonrural

students in selected colleges in Arkansas, to examine the rate of perseveration of the two and to determine the power of the tests, singly and in combination, to predict these two variables. It was concluded that there was no difference in the achievement in college nor in the rates of withdrawal and of graduation of rural and nonrural students. English test scores predicted GPA as well or better than ACE scores while the ACE was broadly predictive of perseveration at the extremes.

35. Order # 66-4824

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $9.90

THE NON-ATTAINMENT OF ADOLESCENTS' OCCUPATIONAL ASPIRATIONS: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF RURAL PENNSYLVANIA MALES.
William Peter Kuvlesky, Ph.D., The Pennsylvania State University, 1965, 218p.

The relationship between adolescent occupational aspiration and subsequent occupational attainment and the relationship of certain status variables to non-attainment of these aspirations were the subjects of this longitudinal study of young males from Pennsylvania rural areas. Although adolescent aspirations were related to subsequent occupational attainments in a positive manner, it was suggested that they do not constitute a good predictive device for long-run attainments. The status-sets, educational level, marital-procreation status, and place of residence at the end of the study did not differentiate types of incongruence between aspirations and attainments although education bore some influence in determining occupational placement.

36. Order # 64-12,735

Microfilm $2.95 Xerography $10.15

A RESTUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP OF SELECTED CULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS TO THE ACCEPTANCE OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS AND PRACTICES AMONG CERTAIN RURAL NEIGHBORHOODS IN WISCONSIN.
Wesley T. Maughan, Ph.D., The University of Wisconsin, 1964, 225p.

This study was a follow-up study to one done in 1953 concerning attitudes toward school programs and practices, the adoption of recommended farming practices and participation in formal organizations of rural homogeneous and heterogeneous neighborhood groups in Wisconsin. In terms of the 1963

results, it was found that heterogeneous groups were more favorable of school programs and expressed a desire for higher educational goals. This group also showed a higher socioeconomic status. Homogeneous neighborhood groups indicated greater neighborhood and family strength and accepted improved farm practices more readily than improved school practices. In terms of the changes between 1953 and 1963, both groups indicated significant change toward improved educational programs.

37. Order # 68-8167

Microfilm $4.15 Xerography $14.65

THE EFFECTS OF TWO EDUCATIONAL METHODS AND MESSAGE THEMES ON RURAL YOUTH SMOKING BEHAVIOR.
Donald John Merki, Ph.D., University of Illinois, 1967, 322p.

The effectiveness of different educational methods and message themes for use in anti-smoking education programs with rural school age youth in Illinois was the subject of this study. The results showed no significant differences with respect to smoking practices at either the eighth or eleventh grade level with respect to the students exposed to different methods and materials.

38. Order # 69-8560

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $7.00

THE EFFECTS OF INTEGRATION ON RURAL INDIAN PUPILS.
Harold J. Miller, Ed.D., The University of North Dakota, 1968, 149p.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effects of attending predominantly non-Indian schools on rural Indian pupils in North Dakota. Conclusions were given in the areas of comparison with other low cultural, economic and social level students, achievement and intelligence scores, quality of instruction, difference in previous schooling, cultural ranking, adjustment and race orientation.

39. Order # 63-7307

Microfilm $3.10 Xerography $10.80

A STUDY OF FACTORS IN THE ADJUSTMENT OF RURAL FAMILIES IN LOW-INCOME AREAS.
Seung Gyu Moon, Ph.D., North Carolina State College, 1963, 238p.

The purposes of this study were to determine whether there is a regional difference with respect to adjustment levels and potentials of rural families in low-income areas, and to examine whether there were any significant relationships between levels and potentials of adjustment. Data for the study were obtained from rural families living in five southeastern states which represent four generalized low-income areas. The findings suggest tnat the similarities and differences of adjustment factors from one subregion to another should be taken into account in planning regional programs; more opportunities should be provided for the low adjusted; and programs would be more effective if carried out integratedly by all involved agencies and organizations.

40. Order #64-11,492

Microfilm $4.80 Xerography $17.10

A STUDY OF THE APPLICATION OF MACHINE DATA PROCESSING IN SELECTED SMALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE UNITED STATES.
Andrew Smith Moreland, Ed.D., Rutgers --The State University, 1964, 376p.

Uses of, problems associated with, per pupil cost of and utilization of data processing equipment in ten small school districts in the United States were studied. It was concluded that machine data processing can be used to advantage in school districts enrolling less than 6000 pupils. The most immediate use was in the area of pupil accounting. The extent of utilization of data processing equipment did not depend entirely on the size of the district. Per pupil cost decreased with an increase in student enrollment. Few problems were encountered.

41. Order # 66-8201

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $5.40

THE EFFECT OF NEIGHBORHOOD YOUTH CORPS UPON VOCATIONAL DEVELOPMENT VARIABLES OF RURAL SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN YOUTH.
Wayne Pruitt Myers, Ed.D., The University of Tennessee, 1966, 107p.

The purposes of the study were to obtain information relative to vocational development of economically deprived youth in rural southern Appalachia and to assess the extent of vocational development occurring in Neighborhood Youth Corps participants during the first six months of work-training experiences. The economically deprived youth were found to be deficient in nonintellective aspects of vocational development. Participants in NYC project activities by economically deprived youth resulted in development gains in vocational development.

42. Order # 64-2835

Microfilm $3.40 Xerography $11.95

POSITIONS TAKEN BY GOVERNORS PERTAINING TO SCHOOL TERM EXTENSION AS A FACTOR IN THE EQUALIZATION OF RURAL AND CITY EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA, 1924-1943.
Jesse Allen Norris, Jr., Ed.D., Duke University, 1963, 263p.

Information concerning the gubernatorial position concerning school term extension as a factor in the equalization of rural and city educational opportunity, the relation of these positions to the programs of other educational leaders in the state, and the political, economic and social environment influencing their development was the purpose of this historical study. The study concentrated on the time period from 1924 through 1943 with the addition of the twelfth grade and a nine-month school term on a statewide basis in North Carolina.

43. Order # 68-3798

Microfilm $3.15 Xerography $11.05

MIGRATION OF RURAL YOUNG ADULTS IN NEBRASKA.
John David Orr, Ed.,D., The University of Nebraska Teachers College, 1967, 243p.

The problem for this study was to determine the patterns of migration of rural Nebraska 1960 secondary school graduates. Even though the study showed that the Nebraska youth were migrating to other states during their productive years, 44 per cent of the graduates were in their home counties in 1965. Rural graduates with higher scholastic achievement had a greater tendency to migrate from the county. Ruralness, density of population, and dependency upon agriculture were associated with accelerated college education and migration from the county. Close proximity of work opportunity had an inhibiting effect upon the tendency to migrate.

44. Order # 64-7468

Microfilm $2.90 Xerography $10.15

LEADERSHIP IN A NEW YORK RURAL COMMUNITY.
Larry Manson Perkins, D.S.S., Syracuse University, 1963, 224p.

This was a study of leadership in Boonville, New York. Analysis of non-controversial issues revealed a stable contact network while controversial issues were characterized by network instability. Role evaluations were the same for controversial and non-controversial issues. The study suggested that the power structure in Boonville was polymorphic rather than monomorphic.

45. Order # 66-15,120

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $6.20

RURAL AND URBAN VALUE COMMITMENTS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO SOCIAL ACTION.
Gurland Howard Phillips, Ph.D., The Ohio State University, 1966, 127p.

This study examines (1) the rural/urban relationship and differences in the hierarchical arrangement and intensity of commitment to the value orientations of freedom, education,

progress, traditionalism, religion, and familism; and (2) the degree of relationship between value commitments and voting behavior on a community issue of rural and urban residents in a southeastern Ohio county. Statistically significant rural/urban differences were found in commitments to the value orientations of education, familism, and traditionalism. Education was the only area in which value commitments and voting behavior were significantly associated.

46. Order # 64-4332

Microfilm $2.75 Xerography $7.40

INTRODUCTION, ADAPTATION AND USE OF TWO RECENT INNOVATIONS IN LEARNING AND TECHNOLOGICAL COMMUNICATIONS DEVICES IN THE SMALL TWELVE-YEAR SCHOOLS.
Joseph Phillips, Ed.D., Columbia University, 1963, 138p.

The rate of educational change in small twelve-year schools in Delaware County, New York was the subject of this study. It was initiated through the introduction of programmed materials and telephone teaching in these schools. It was concluded that the rate of change can be accelerated by a systematic application of research findings on the processes of change. A County Education Agent was suggested as an agent of change and quality education in these schools.

47. Order # 63-7267

Microfilm $2.75 Xerography $8.00

SOCIAL POWER IN A RURAL COMMUNITY.
Ronald Clair Powers, Ph.D., Iowa State University of Science and Technology, 1963, 175p.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the social power in a rural community. The study took place in Iowa . . and the following findings were noted: (1) Social power is exercised by a number of power actors acting in concert; (2) The structure of social power tends to be polymorphic in nature; (3) The persons of power who are perceived as the decision makers are also the persons who execute the decisions; (4) The relationship between a power actor's total power as measured by a scale and the amount of authority which he has as measured by a scale and the amount of authority

which he has as measured by formal office scores was found to be insignificant; and (5) There is a set of expected role performance associated with the accumulation of power by individuals.

48. Order # 65-886

Microfilm $2.75 Xerography $5.40

THE EFFECT OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE ON THE COST OF EDUCATION IN RURAL AREAS.
George Wesley Pruitt, Ed.D., University of Illinois, 1964, 108p.

The effect of reorganization of school districts upon the cost of education in rural areas in Illinois was the subject of this study. It was found that there was a decrease in extra cost of public schools. Both school district reorganization and population change affected the extra cost incurred within a county. The study indicated that further consolidation at the high school level and the use of the intermediate district organization would reduce extra costs expenditures and enable schools to offer more adequate educational programs.

49. Order # 64-8058

Microfilm $2.75 Xerography $6.40

EIGHTH GRADE PUPIL ACHIEVEMENT IN RURAL AND CITY SCHOOLS IN WESTERN NEBRASKA.
William Joseph Ptacek, Ed.D., The University of Nebraska Teachers College, 1964, 135p.

The purpose of this study was to determine whether there was a difference in achievement test scores of rural and town eighth grade students in western Nebraska. The study revealed that the town students scored higher in all tests of the Metropolitan Achievement Test. In the arithmetic (problem solving and concepts) and science tests there was a significant difference in favor of the town students. There was no significant difference in intelligence quotients between the two groups.

50. Order # 64-10,084

Microfilm $2.75 Xerography $9.70

A STUDY OF THE INTERNAL ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES OF SMALL HIGH SCHOOLS IN SELECTED WESTERN STATES.
Joe A. Reidhead, Ed.D., Brigham Young University, 1964, 211p.

The extent to which practices in the small public high schools in Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah agree with accepted practices and policies of internal school accounting was analyzed in this study. Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico provide a considerable amount of state leadership to the principal for handling the school funds for which he is responsible, while Nevada and Utah do not. There is a need for improvement in the handling of internal accounting practices for which the principal is responsible.

51. Order # 68-14,286

Microfilm $3.15 Xerography $11.05

PREDICTION OF ADJUSTMENT OUTCOMES OF RURAL MIGRANTS TO THE CITY.
Gabino Rendon, Jr., Ph.D., University of Colorado, 1968, 244p.

The objectives of this study were to find the variables that are associated with, and hence predict, successful or unsuccessful adjustment outcomes of rural migrants to the city. Data were collected from Spanish-speaking rural migrants who had lived in Denver, Colorado for between one and seven years. Those migrants who rated high on successful adjustment had a higher education and better initial job, were more stable, and had particular patterns of social participation and use of leisure time which led to more knowledge making the environment more manipulable.

52. Order # 67-9945

Microfilm $3.85 Xerography $13.50

FIELD ARTICULATION AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND RURAL-URBAN VARIABLES.
Joseph Reppen, Ph.D., Yeshiva University, 1966, 297p.

The investigation, through the use of the intracultural

method, of the cognitive control principle of field articulation (field dependence-field independence) was the subject of this study which took place in rural and urban areas of New York State. The two intracultural variables were socioeconomic status and rural-urban residence. It was found that significant rural-urban, socioeconomic, and sexual variability existed for the cognitive control principle of field articulation.

53. Order # 69-3407

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $7.40

THE RELATIONSHIP OF SCHOOL SIZE AND REORGANIZATION STATUS TO CERTAIN OPERATIONAL POLICIES IN MISSOURI SCHOOL DISTRICTS.
John Hugh Ross, Ed.D., University of Missouri, Columbia, 1968, 157p.

The study, which was conducted in Missouri, was designed to answer the following questions: (1) Are more accepted operational policy practices utilized in school districts of adequate size than are used in school districts of inadequate size? (2) Are more accepted operational policy practices utilized in legally reorganized school districts than in unreorganized school districts? It was concluded that accepted operational policy practices were more often utilized in school districts of adequate size, but that policy practices did not often differ significantly between unreorganized and reorganized districts.

54. Order # 66-11,747

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $8.20

CO-ADMINISTRATION IN A SMALL NEBRASKA PUBLIC SCHOOL.
Kenneth Wayne Sand, Ed.D., The University of Nebraska Teachers College, 1966, 179p.

An attempt by co-administrators, both on a half-time basis, to competently and coordinately perform the administrative functions of one superintendency in a small Nebraska public school was the subject of this analysis. The results indicated that this situation was a worthy and practical internship for students of educational administration. The findings showed that co-superintendency produced satisfactory or superior results in the operation of that position.

55. Order # 65-2741

Microfilm $2.85 Xerography $9.90

THE ROLE AND PERFORMANCE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS IN CURRICULUM AND INSTRUCTIONAL IMPROVEMENT IN EIGHT SMALL CONNECTICUT COMMUNITIES.
Erla Bear Scull, Ph.D., The University of Connecticut, 1964, 220p.

The purpose of this study was to determine to what extent each superintendent in eight small Connecticut communities was influenced in carrying out his role, by the concepts of his leadership role held by the chairman of the board of education and the chairman of the board of finance, when those concepts differed from his perception of his own role. It was discovered that agreement as to the concept of the superintendent's role was large. Where there was disagreement, in most instances, the superintendent was able to carry out his role as he perceived it. The two factors which most determined the role performance of the superintendent seemed to be his own convictions as to how he should carry out his role and the effect of the demands on his time.

56. Order # 67-5281

Microfilm $3.80 Xerography $13.50

A STRANGE LAND AND PECULIAR PEOPLE: THE DISCOVERY OF APPALACHIA, 1870-1920.
Henry David Shapiro, Ph.D., Rutgers - The State University, 1966, 296p.

This historical study examines (1) the "discovery" of the Southern Appalachian region as a strange and unfamiliar land within the United States; (2) its development as a region different from any other and the resulting tension between Appalachia and the rest of the United States; (3) attempts to resolve the tension through metaphor or explanation for the peculiarities of the region; and (4) the transmutation of the perceived discrepancy between life in Appalachia and life in America into a "social problem," in the terms of which the tension disappears as a consequence of the definition of the strangeness of mountain life as temporary and remediable.

57. Order # 69-6686

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $9.90

THE CHAZY CENTRAL RURAL SCHOOL - A STUDY OF EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT IN A RURAL AMERICAN COMMUNITY.
Warren Maynard Slocum, Ed.D., State University of New York at Albany, 1968, 219p.

In this historical study the organizational history of a rural school district in New York is traced, and the forces and factors leading to the consolidation of the district are investigated.

58. Order # 64-1505

Microfilm $3.60 Xerography $12.60

A HANDBOOK OF THE RESPONSIBILITIES AND FUNCTIONS OF THE RURAL ELEMENTARY PRINCIPAL IN CONNECTICUT.
George Joseph Smith,Jr., Ed.D., Columbia University, 1963, 280p.

The purpose of this study was to identify the differences in the administration of rural versus urban elementary schools in Connecticut. It was concluded that the rural principal performs almost the entire administrative function and enjoys a degree of autonomy not available to the urban principal. His function transcends the principalship but does not reach the superintendency on all matters.

59. Order # 68-2238

Microfilm $5.05 Xerography $17.80

PATTERNS OF ADAPTATION IN A CHANGING MOUNTAIN COMMUNITY: STRESS AND HEALTH.
John Bell Stephenson, Ph.D., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1967, 393p.

The kinds of adaptive problems and the reaction of families to these problems brought about by rapid social change in a rural, relatively undifferentiated community in Appalachian North Carolina were the subjects of this study. Four family types were delineated, representing four major segments of the community. The families varied

not only in characteristics but also in reaction to problems. Health status seemed to be a factor in the success or failure of the adaptive responses of the families.

60. Order # 67-1681

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $4.80

THE IMPACT OF METROPOLITAN DOMINANCE UPON THE STATUS STRUCTURE AND STATUS CONSISTENCY OF RURAL-FARM AND URBAN POPULATIONS.
John Edwin Stoeckel, Ph.D., Michigan State University, 1966, 94p.

The impact of metropolitan dominance upon the status structure (occupation, education, income) and status consistency of the rural-farm and urban populations in the north central part of the United States was analyzed. It was concluded that (1) for both groups, the present occupational status scale is adequate, (2) uncontrolled factors in the educational data (sex, race, age) resulted in a loss of homogeneity in both populations, (3) lack of controls for educational status produced enough of a deviation in the variable to affect the total status consistency score, and (4) extremely low status scores for the farm occupational categories reduced the occupational status scores for the farm population.

61. Order # 65-2401

Microfilm $2.75 Xerography $9.00

AN ANALYTICAL COMPARISON OF LARGE AND SMALL SCHOOLS WITH RESPECT TO ACHIEVEMENT OF PUPILS AND ATTITUDES OF TEACHERS.
Will Rogers Strong, Ed.D., Indiana University, 1964, 200p.

This study attempted to determine how the academic achievement of sixth grade pupils in large and small schools in Hamilton County, Indiana compared when using the Stanford Achievement Test Battery. The major conclusions were that the size of elementary school and length of attendance had little effect upon pupil's achievement when the educational opportunities were comparable and that socioeconomic status and intelligence level appeared to be important factors in academic achievement.

62. Order # 65-14,395

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $8.40

A STUDY OF FACTORS RELATED TO PERSISTENCE IN SCHOOL OF WHITE CHILDREN FROM FAMILIES OF LOW PARENT EDUCATION LEVEL IN A SCHOOL IN A SMALL TOWN IN NORTH CAROLINA.
Orphia Theo Strum, Ph.D., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1965, 183p.

This was an interview study of factors related to persistence in school of white children, both those in school and those who had dropped out, from families of low parent education level in a high school in a small town in North Carolina. Several conclusions were given in the areas of parental employment, pattern of school withdrawals, parental interest, parental strictness, course assignment, areas of difference between the two groups, and educational objectives of both groups.

63. Order # 65-4973

Microfilm $4.35 Xerography $15.30

THE EDUCATION OF EDUCABLE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN IN SPARSELY POPULATED RURAL AREAS.
Marguerite Virginia Thorsell, Ed.D., University of Kansas, 1964, 340p.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of a program which provided a consultant to work with classroom teachers in rural schools in Kansas who had educable mentally retarded children enrolled in their regular classrooms. Even though the results of the study were essentially negative, it was concluded that due to significant differences in favor of the experimental group on certain measures, further study should be made of this method to aid the mentally retarded children in rural areas.

64. Order # 66-6000

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $8.00

A STUDY OF LOCAL CONTROL OF EDUCATION IN SELECTED SMALL SCHOOL DISTRICTS IN THE STATE OF COLORADO (RESEARCH STUDY NO. 1).
James Avery Turman, Ed.D., Colorado State College, 1965, 173p.

The purposes of the study were to explore the extent

of control of education being exercised by local boards of education in small school districts in Colorado and to determine if discriminatory criteria, suggested by Lampshire as a means of identifying the extent of local control, were applicable in small districts. The findings indicated that boards of education were exercising local control in varying degrees. No judgement could be made as to the adequacy of Lampshire's set of suggested criteria for the determination of local control in small districts.

65. Order # 66-1328

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $8.80

UTILIZATION OF LARGE RURAL AND SUBURBAN SECONDARY SCHOOL SITES BY SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY GROUPS IN NORTH CAROLINA.
Rufus Benton Turner, Ed.D., Duke University, 1965, 193p.

Uses of outdoor facilities, reasons for not using these facilities and suggestions for further use of these facilities in large rural and suburban secondary school sites in North Carolina were studied. It was discovered that 41% of the teachers and very few community groups used the outdoor facilities. Several suggestions for further use were given. Several conclusions were given urging more extensive use of available space.

66. Order # 69-4285

Microfilm $4.25 Xerography $15.10

OPTIMAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS IN RURAL AREAS.
Martin Albert Ulrich, Ph.D., Iowa State University, 1968, 331p.

This study focused on the development and operation of a rural area spatial economic model. The model was designed to answer questions related to national settlement planning and area development planning. The analysis applied to a hypothetical economic area such as might be found in Iowa. Conclusions were reported in the areas of local centers and the supply of consumer goods and services, maximum population that can be supported by such a model, effect of farm size increase, and the effects of an increase of 1,000 employees in manufacturing on the model.

67. Order # 67-11,242

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $8.40

SOME EFFECTS OF RESIDENTIAL EXPERIENCE ON ASSIMILATION TO URBAN LIFE AMONG RURAL AND URBAN MIGRANTS IN PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.
Onel Vazquez-Figueroa, Ph.D., The Pennsylvania State University, 1966, 185p.

This study sought to explore the effects of rural-urban experience on the assimilation by migrants of the main constituents of the so-called "urban way of life" in Pittsburgh. Over-all, the data showed a stronger migration-nonmigration differential than it did a rural-urban effect in assimilation when viewed in terms of occupational success, community attachment, religious participation, formal participation, and informal participation. The findings seriously questioned the validity of the assumption that significant rural-urban differences exist in American society.

68. Order # 64-10,332

Microfilm $3.30 Xerography $11.50

A STUDY OF SELECTED ASPECTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL HEALTH PROGRAMS IN FIVE RURAL WISCONSIN COUNTIES.
Russell Francis Whaley, Ph.D., The University of Wisconsin, 1964, 253p.

The appraisal of the health services of selected rural schools in five Wisconsin counties and the appraisal of the effectiveness of four health curriculum plans as they influence pupils' health knowledge, interests and practices was the purpose of this study. It was found that the school health services fell below nationally recommended standards in most areas. The integrated type of health instruction appeared to be superior to the other three curriculum plans proposed.

69. Order # 67-2057

Microfilm $3.80 Xerography $13.30

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RURAL VALUE-ORIENTATIONS AND FARM POLICY POSITIONS.
Rex Hovey Warland, Ph.D., Iowa State University of Science and Technology, 1966, 294p.

This study examined the relationship between rural value-orientations and farm policy positions and actions

of farmers in Iowa. It was concluded that (1) the values and beliefs examined form meaningful value-orientations and value-configurations, (2) rural values and beliefs are significantly related to policy positions and policy actions, (3) certain situational variables influence the relationship between certain value-orientation configurations and policy positions or actions, and (4) value-orientation configurations are significantly related to policy behavior.

70. Order # 66-14,186

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography # $9.45

CHARACTERISTICS OF LOW INCOME RURAL FAMILIES RELATED TO EXPENDITURE AND CONSUMPTION PATTERNS: AN ANALYSIS OF RURAL POVERTY FOR PUBLIC PROGRAM PURPOSES.
Pius Weisgerber, Ph.D., Michigan State University, 1966, 206p.

The attempt to establish a criterion or possible predictors for low-income living levels was the subject of this study which was conducted in three geographic areas where low income was considered a problem. The results indicated that race, age and major source of income factors were most salient for identifying and segregating family subgroups.

71. Order # 69-1695

Microfilm $3.00 Xerography $7.60

SELF-CONCEPT IN SOUTHERN NEGRO AND WHITE ADOLESCENTS AS RELATED TO RURAL-URBAN RESIDENCE.
Marilyn Marie Wendland, Ph.D., University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1968, 164p.

The purpose of this study was to systematically investigate the relationship between self-evaluation and area of residency by comparison of the self-reports of a sample of young adolescents drawn from four points on the rural-urban continuum in North Carolina. Results of this study suggest that there is a tendency to find more positive self-pictures among rural adolescents. There was a trend toward more positive self-evaluations in the Negro group.

72. Order # 66-6560

Microfilm $3.30 Xerography $11.50

TELELEARNING IN NINE SMALL TWELVE-YEAR SCHOOLS.
Freeman A. Van Wickler, Ed.D., Columbia University, 1965, 254p.

Telelearning was used as an enriching and broadening agent in the learning experiences of the students in three rural New York counties. It was found that telelearning had an important potential in rural schools. Several uses for this learning device were listed.

73. Order # 65-6772

Microfilm $3.90 Xerography $13.75

AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUAL AND SOCIAL LEVEL MEANINGS OF RURALITY.
Fern Kaley Willits, Ph.D., The Pennsylvania State University, 1964, 301p.

The meaning of rurality was the subject of this study. Its purpose was to determine if a person is most correctly defined as a "rural" person on the basis of his own characteristics or the characteristics of the area in which he lives. Data were collected from 7928 high school sophomores in Pennsylvania. The results indicated that the individual level measures, as a grouping, were more useful as explanatory factors than were the social level indicators.

74. Order # 65-4039

Microfilm $2.75 Xerography $9.00

RURAL-URBAN CONTINUUM IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY: A CONCEPTUAL REFORMULATION AND CASE STUDY.
Charles Ray Wingrove, Ph.D., The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, 1964, 199p.

This study was concerned with the categorization of communities as rural or urban and the factors which determine the movement of the community on the rural-urban continuum. Several factors were listed as contributors to the development and/or maintenance of a rural social atmosphere. As the incidence of these factors decreases, it was suggested that the community can be expected to move toward the urban way of life.

75. Order # 67-957

Microfilm $4.90 Xerography $17.35

A STUDY OF SOCIAL STUDIES EDUCATION IN THE RURAL, URBAN, AND SUBURBAN HIGH SCHOOLS IN MISSOURI.
Frederick Harrison Wood, Ed.D., University of Missouri, Columbia, 1966, 384p.

Social studies education in the rural, urban, and suburban high schools of Missouri was the subject of this study. Many recommendations for change were given in the areas of number of courses taken and required, popularity, revision, new subject matter topics, teaching experience of social studies teachers, pre-service training, graduate training of teachers, in-service training, and instructional methods.

76. Order # 64-5080

Microfilm $3.80 Xerography $13.30

A STUDY OF THE DUTIES OF RURAL SUPERINTENDENTS AS AFFECTED BY SCHOOL DISTRICT ORGANIZATION IN ILLINOIS AND TENNESSEE.
Homer Horace Young, Ed.D., George Peabody College for Teachers, 1963, 295p.

The duties of rural superintendents and school district organization in Illinois and Tennessee were compared with what authorities say the duties of a superintendent of schools should be in a properly organized school district. Several conclusions and recommendations were given in the areas of state constitutions, state and local school boards, superintendents of schools, school district reorganization, and the educational program in general.

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